

THE ARGUS.

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BY THE J. W. POTTER CO.

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Wednesday, August 2, 1916.

Rock Island—From River to River.

How can there be any joy in the republican camp this year when there is no way to credit the \$3,000,000,000 gain in bank resources to a republican protective tariff?

Revolutionists have been looting and burning in Hankow, China, and the Washington government has not done a thing about it. Now, republican shouters, all together—!

Nearly two hundred people have been burned to death by forest fires in Canada, it is said. Every destroying angel in existence seems to be reaching out for human life these days—and getting it, too.

If the diplomats had made one-half the advance in methods and appliances that the armament makers and surgeons have accomplished in the last two years the war would have been ended ere this.

If Will Ketcham, who committed suicide at Dwight the other day couldn't make a go of it as a lawyer and politician what chance has Bill Jones or Tom Smith to make good in the same line of endeavor?

A Washington man is said to have walked 475 miles, carrying his bed to get a job. This looks fishy. If it had been stated he was walking to get away from work more people would be ready to accept the story at face value.

The American farmer produced in three years of recent democratic administration a yearly income \$1,000,000,000 greater than under the preceding republican regime. Will he vote in November against the increase in his income?

A metropolitan newspaper prints a story about catching bass through use of a cake of ice as a lure. If the cool spell had been delayed even a little longer probably it would have been too late to save the boys who handle copy for the big dailies.

A Havana, Ill., fish dealer was fined \$40 for shipping a dressed raccoon with a barrel of fish and neglecting to properly label the consignment. Evidently the courts mean to help the rest of us in our oft feeble efforts to distinguish between fish and flesh.

Certain other news agencies during the last three weeks have repeatedly forecasted the day or the hour for the sailing of the Deutschland, but not the Associated Press. It waited till the time of departure had been actually determined and it made the announcement but once. The other press associations were merely guessing in the hope that they might accidentally score a hit and be able to claim a "scoop." The Associated Press knew what the situation was and those who read its news reports were not repeatedly deceived. The incident aptly illustrates the dependability of the Associated Press, as compared with the hit and miss policy of sensationalism which certain other organizations in the same field pursue.

HUGHES AND THE INCOME TAX.

For some half dozen years Mr. Hughes, as a justice of the supreme court of the United States, was removed from active politics and participated in no discussion of political issues.

Prior to that time, for several years he had, however, been an active figure and as the political leader of his party in a great state was called upon frequently to give his views upon questions of government importance.

Some of those views have now come forward like ghosts of an unfortunate past to give hindrance to his pursuit of further distinction and doubtless cause him some grief.

Already his organs and advocates are in the harassing difficulty of explaining away his attitude as governor of New York on the proposed amendment to the federal constitution to tax incomes.

One clause in his message to the state legislature on the subject has been and is being urged to in attempt to create the impression that he favored the amendment. However, those who would thus quiet his critics and deceive the public, dare not quote the message in full.

The facts are these: On Jan. 5, 1910, as governor, he transmitted to the legislature a certified copy of the congressional resolution proposing an income tax amendment to the federal constitution. He accompanied it by a special message, the concluding lines of which were, "I therefore deem it my duty as governor of the state to recommend that this proposed amendment should not be ratified."

Governor Hughes was known to be opposed to the amendment. As a politician, however, he found it necessary to soften his message by an attempted adroit plea that might lessen popular exasperation towards his position. Therefore, in his message, he at the outset proclaimed himself as believing as a principle that the "power to tax income should be held by the federal government, so as properly to equip it with the means of meeting national exigencies."

he could not sanction for the reason, alleged by him, that incomes derived from bonds issued by the state itself or those issued by municipalities under the state's authority should not be taxed. Such an amendment as that proposed "would place the borrowing capacity of the state and of its governmental agencies at the mercy of the federal taxing power."

Opponents of the proposed amendment were highly pleased with the governor's message. It was the response of a faithful servant to them who had often and so unstintingly contributed to the success of his party.

His party, too, at least its legislative representatives, opposed his message, for the New York legislature, republican in both branches, promptly voted to reject the amendment. This action took place April 29, 1910.

Five days later President Taft appointed Governor Hughes a justice of the supreme court of the United States.

Just one year later, when Governor Dix, a democrat, was in the governor's chair at Albany, the legislature did ratify the amendment which Governor Hughes and a republican legislature had rejected.

The income tax law has now been in operation for several years. It has the sanction of the American people. It was drafted by a democratic member of congress and enacted by a congress democratic in both branches.

All this in spite of the hostile and forcible opposition of the now presidential nominee of the republican party. In the meantime, so satisfactory has proven the workings of the income tax law, so thoroughly has it established the wisdom and statesmanship of its supporters and so thoroughly has it disproven the arguments of its opponents and their explanatory pleas in resistance, that it will remain upon our federal statute books for all time.

A REPUBLICAN TRICK.

Friends of the child labor bill in congress are highly incensed by the action of Senator Borah in attaching the immigration bill as a rider to the Keating-Owen bill. They believe that the child labor bill as the president will probably veto it in that form. The immigration bill has no possible relation to the child labor bill and this move by the republicans looks to the friends of the children like a mere political trick for the purpose of putting the president in a hole.

At the office of the National Child Labor committee the general secretary, Owen R. Lovejoy, said: "Senator Borah has always been a good friend of child labor reform and we hope to induce him to save himself and his party the embarrassment of being responsible for the defeat of the measure. The democrats had wisely decided to steamroller the half-dozen reactionaries who have been standing in the way and until this immigration rider was loaded on, we were sure of victory. We have just sent Senator Borah the following telegram:

"We earnestly urge you to withdraw immigration rider from our bill. Many republicans here believe your party now loses all advantage it has gained by forcing vote at this session. American children have already borne every conceivable burden. Why load the immigrants on to their backs?"

GOLF AND INSANITY.

A golf course for the insane at the Elgin hospital has been opened and Dr. Gahagan, superintendent of the institution believes it will do much toward curing patients. When he first announced, some time ago, that he intended to provide golf for the insane, professional funny men guffawed. But that didn't worry the superintendent. Knowing something about the insane, he ignored the ridicule of those who knew nothing about them.

"One of our big tasks is to get the patients to think about something besides their troubles," he said. "It was my theory that golf would solve the problem."

And he is convinced now that his theory is correct. In their eagerness to make a good score, the insane forget their manias, shake off their pet illusions and become more like human beings. If it does not effect cures it will at least better the condition of the inmates.

If golf is a good thing to cure insanity, surely it is better as a preventive, for prevention is always easier than cure. Rock Island ought to have a public golf course and one not so far away that the average citizen can not visit it once or more during the week and that without being forced to purchase an automobile for the purpose. There are a number of spots near the city that would make ideal sites for links.

SPAIN'S JUST CLAIM.

In Spain they are objecting to our referring to the republics south of the Rio Grande as "Latin-American." The term Latin is too inclusive. It includes France and Italy in Europe, those being also countries of Latin origin, in laws and civilization, customs and even language. But Italy and France the Spanish insist, had little to do with the colonizing or civilizing of the South American continent, nor with southern North America. That was the almost unaided work of Spain. The Portuguese laid the foundations of Brazil, but that country was merged in the general Spanish movement. Spain thinks that it is now entitled to be recognized as the creator of those republics. And she is in a large measure proud of the work which her people did in this vast region of a new continent. Historically, the claims of Spain are just as they are in the recognition. The term Latin-American has come into general use, the world over, but apparently for no good reason.

THOSE PREDATORY CATS.

In many parts of the country, says Farm and Fireside, the stray cat pest has come to be a serious menace to the bird population. In one locality in North Dakota, birds of 107 species have been found killed by cats. The birds killed in greatest numbers by cats were robins, song sparrows, bobwhites, ruffed grouse, cat-birds, and English sparrows. Stray cats, and even well-fed house cats, often get so expert in stalking the parent birds and finding the nests of young birds that one house cat has been known to kill and bring to the house an average of over a bird daily during the entire nesting season. From this it is easy to understand why the bird population is so small in neighborhoods.

Selected by Tavenner

THE PLATFORM OF FRANK P. WALSH.

(Here are the recommendations for a national platform submitted to the democratic national convention by Walsh, chairman of the famous United States commission on industrial relations.)

The democratic party, in convention assembled, declares that the problem of society and government of this time are economic and industrial, rather than political. It recognizes peril in the conditions described in the reports of the commission on industrial relations, wherein 2 per cent of the people own 60 per cent of the wealth, and 1 per cent of the people own 90 per cent of the wealth of the nation. It accepts the statement that the causes of industrial unrest are:

1. Unjust distribution of wealth and income.
2. Unemployment and denial of an opportunity to earn a living.
3. Denial of justice in the creation, in the adjudication and in the administration of law.
4. Denial of the right and opportunity to form effective organizations.

We affirm that, whatever our needs of military defense may be, preparedness for any emergency in national life must be built upon the prosperity of the workers.

Workers' Recent Masters. We recognize the fact that the great mass of American toilers and producers rightly resent any sort of mastery, either that which assumes to do good to them, or that which actually exploits them.

We, therefore, declare that the workers should, as a matter of moral and legal right, have the fullest opportunity to form organizations among themselves to control their share in industry, through the power of collective bargaining.

We demand the fullest encouragement, both in administrative law and in the judicial process of union labor. To make this declaration effective, we point out that, today and in the past, the power of courts and other legal processes has been used against the rights of the workers to associate themselves in labor unions. We condemn these practices as being in violation of the spirit, at least, of the federal law securing to the workers the legal right of voluntary association.

Denounce Imported Goods. We denounce particularly in this connection the importation from one state to another of such armed guards and of machine guns, armored cars, motor cars and the like. And we urge the enactment of all possible legislation to prevent such private usurpation of power.

We believe the statements of such men as Professor Henry R. Seager to be indisputable, that no one can question but that our judges have shown a decided bias in favor of the employer. We affirm that the attitude of government toward industry and those engaged in industry is not manifested alone in the making of laws, but in the administration of law, both in the administrative and executive departments and in the courts. We, therefore, pledge the democratic party not only to legislate in fairness to those who produce wealth, but also to adopt in every definable and indefinable way the position that the workers should have the full product of their toil and that they should have full liberty of action consistent with that axiom of industrial justice.

Specifically, we declare for the eight-hour day in industry. We pledge our lawmakers in nation and state to enact such legislation to this end as may be within the domain of lawmaking; and we pledge the encouragement of all administrative officers to every movement by which the workers seek to take the eight-hour day by their organized economic power.

Abolish Child Labor. We demand and pledge the enactment of a federal law against child labor.

We pledge the democratic party to maintain the seamen's act, under which only can the commerce of this nation secure a body of efficient and American seamen. And we pledge such enforcement of the seamen's act by executive and administrative departments as shall not in any degree invalidate or weaken its provisions.

We believe that positive action should be taken both to prevent the concentration of wealth and power in the hands of the few, and to remedy the conditions arising from such concentration that already prevail to so great a degree. As part of the remedy, we pledge the enactments of such inheritance tax laws and income tax laws, not only as measures of revenue production, but as measures of social protection to retard the accumulation of great fortunes.

The large inheritance taxes and income taxes imposed now in the war-

ring European countries have been justified correctly on the ground of patriotism. It is declared correctly that in time of war a nation has the right to collect large returns and that those who have the ability to pay should contribute such large returns. We declare that it is as properly necessary for national defense and for national welfare that large returns should be collected from those who are able to pay for the development of leisure, leisure of children, and the proper feedings, housing and recreational advantages of all the people.

Special Privileges Assailed. We believe that restitution is not confiscation and that all land titles, franchises and other special privileges that have been secured by fraud or the exercise of influence and power should be returned to the government. On this point we specifically recommend:

1. Vigorous and unrelenting prosecution to regain all land, water power and mineral rights secured from the government by fraud.
2. A general revision of our land laws, so as to apply to all future land grants the doctrine of "superior use," as in the case of water rights in California, and provision for forfeiture in case of actual nonuse.
3. The forcing of all unused land into use by making the tax on non-productive land the same as on productive land of the same kind, and exempting all improvements.

For Public Owned Utilities. We believe that the public should own its public utilities, whether the unit of ownership be city, state or nation. We declare specifically for national public ownership of railroads, telegraph and telephone lines. We declare that such necessities of industry and commerce as coal deposits should be owned by the government, or at least operated on leases conserving the public interest and ownership.

Reckoning the enormous waste of the public domain and public natural resources in the past, we pledge our party to conserve the water power of navigable streams and streams in national reservations, as well as to recover as far as that may be done such resources and springs of national wealth and power as are now out of public ownership and control.

We recognize the growth of tenant farming and its twin evil of absentee landlordism and speculative ownership in land. We declare that our credit system should be recast, with particular reference to the needs of the rural worker and the potential producer who is now crowded into the cities, largely because of the system of land monopoly and a system of credits based on the privilege of bankers and investors, rather than on the rights and necessities of farmers and other workers.

Condemn Large Army. We condemn the efforts of financiers and monopolists to create and use the army and navy to put the United States into entangling alliances with other nations. We condemn the efforts of such persons to use or to have ready for use the army and navy to exploit or bully little nations and to place the burden of huge debts for which they receive no adequate compensation.

We believe that our commerce should win its way abroad upon its own merits and without the influence of militarism, that inevitably breeds wars and fosters national and international cruelties. In this connection we declare our abhorrence of making profit out of war. We declare that so far as the manufacture of munitions of war of any of all sorts may be necessary to the moderate needs of an unmilitary nation, this country should manufacture such munitions itself.

We declare that scientific management, so called, is both unscientific and intolerable. It treats the human being as a machine and sets him or her at the mercy of a stop-watch or other device of speeding up workers beyond the limits of normal and workmanlike ambition. We believe that whatever good has been procured in industry through scientific management will come through creating for the workers an interest in their work founded on proper pay, proper hours and conditions of labor, and such a general readjustment of industrial relations as shall make the worker prosperous and contented.

We find that the limitation of the right of suffrage to men has been a most serious handicap to women in industry in their long and splendid struggle to secure compensation for their labor, humane working conditions and protective laws. We therefore pledge the democratic party to do all in its power to extend the right of suffrage to women as quickly as possible, and by every means available.

We Have Them Too. Manuel Gonzales, of Guaymas, Mexico, makes his living going to jail for the railroads. He takes the place of employees whose time is too valuable to lose. In Rock Island they go for a square meal.

WE, being of a most conservative nature, shall take the hint handed us by Bill Schmacht, the big chief of the composing room, which was to the effect that rather than run the risk of the original conductor of this column suing us for infringement of his rights, that we, while manipulating said pinnacle of enlightenment, change the name of it. And in the same breath the aforementioned chief came across with the suggestion that we use the caption "Plats and Sharps" as it is just as musical as the one which now crowns the column.

IF the women really adopt those new blackless waists from Paris, think of the joy of the dealer in talcum powder these sunny days.

MARRIED MEN Are Urged to Go Home.—Argus headline. It was ever thus!

YOUR assumption, Gerald, that it is necessary to have an automobile to be affected by auto intoxication is entirely wrong. The commonest of us may be afflicted.

JUSTICE Hughes has begun to write letters. It's all off now Charley, if you don't believe it ask Henry Pindell.

O, YES now for a last line—Well, howdoyoullikethat?

CHORDS AND DISCORDS

J. M. C., official conductor of this column, may or may not like this if he discovers that we are "putting out the column" during his absence, but we are doing it under the assumption that he "will not know." We figure that he is by this time sojourning many miles from here, and even though he be walking he should have by this time reached any one of the country's popular watering places.

LOCATING THINGS.

I left her at the break of day. Within the open door. The sunlight on her locks of gray. Her shadow on the floor. —Terre Haute Tribune.

The grass of course, was on the lawn And meat came after grace— Aye, everything that perfect dawn Was in the proper place. —Buffalo News.

Her shoes were laced about her feet, Her eyes were in her face. There was a gate led from the street Into the old home place. —Houston Post.

The air was full of atmosphere, The sun was in the sky; And in the brook that rippled near Some water floated by. —Peoria Journal.

She wore the latest fads, by Heck! An ankle watch was hers, And then, around her lovely neck, She had her summer furs.

WE notice Ira J. Mix owns a dairy company in Chicago.

NO! no! Beatrice, those are not German trenches on Twelfth street. They are merely paving the street. Be patient.

It is said that last week the "jit-busses" and the ferry reported nearly twice as much traffic from Moline and Davenport to Rock Island than vice versa!

Things We Never See at Home. For nearly two hours last evening people stood in line at the drinking fountain on the west side of the court house, waiting their turn for a drink. The water at this fountain is said to be the best and coolest in the city and this perhaps accounts to some extent for the rush.—Pekin Items, Peoria Journal.

IGNATZ says: "I have found the meanest man in town. He is the fellow who, last Friday, stole my electric fan from my desk and left in its place a copy of 'Dante's Inferno.'"

WITH the temperature in the composing room hovering between 110 and 115 last week, it is said, the office "devil" was in high spirits.

ROCK ISLAND railroad conductor in reporting the consist of his train mentioned the fact that he had "three cars of horses and two cars of live stock."

Justice in Mexico.

Three bandits of the gang that engaged the American troops are lying in the Juarez jail, having been caught by Carranza soldiers. After a trial they will be executed.—News Item.

PATRICK O'Callahan, a visiting Knight registers at a Davenport hotel as coming directly from Milwaukee.

S. O. S.

Now fellow readers, If you like To read this column too Just join with us And we will try to See what we can do. To fill this space up every day We need a lot o' bunk So kindly pass the word around To Father, his and Unc. Or else this thing is bound to dwindle down like this So you can see as well As we just what we need. —Vat iss?

THEODORE Roosevelt has a splendid opportunity to add several members of his famous Ananias club now that the investigation at Lincoln is in progress.

A CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., clergyman missed his morning paper. The next morning he found a note with a cent enclosed from a conscience stricken citizen who had taken the paper.

Manuel Gonzales, of Guaymas, Mexico, makes his living going to jail for the railroads. He takes the place of employees whose time is too valuable to lose. In Rock Island they go for a square meal.

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O. D. K. a C. T. R. d

The Daily Story

Getting a Shock—By M. Quad.

Up to the age of fourteen young James Brice, whose father was a florist in the suburbs of a smart little city, was as bright a talker as you would find among a hundred youths. Then a high wind blew a shade tree down on him while he was hurrying along the streets. No bones were broken, and he was not badly bruised, but from the hour of that accident he began to stammer. The doctors said he had received a nervous shock and that if he ever recovered from it it would be from another nervous shock.

At the age of eighteen he went to work for and resided in the family of an uncle who lived on a farm. There were only four in the family, and the stammering would not be noticed nor criticized.

Miss Bessie Williams, a maid of fifteen years, climbed an apple tree one day in her father's back yard. Bessie had attained the height of a third branch when her hold gave way and she fell down with a kerplunk. After she had been revived and found very much alive it was noticed that she stammered.

After two or three years, in which the girl's ailment got no better, she was sent to live for awhile with her aunt in the country and was told to hope for a shock. It transpired, strangely enough, that the two stammerers found an aunt and an uncle living within a quarter of a mile of each other. They soon struck up an acquaintance.

Did James Brice and Bessie Williams fall in love? For sure they did.

A good sized river flowed within half a mile of the country homes of the two unfortunates. Young Mr. Brice bought a boat, and they often went rowing or fishing. After a few lessons in management Miss Williams learned how to use the oars and often went out by herself. A mile below the little landing there was a dam and a saw-mill. This dam was not a point of danger except when the spring rains had brought about a freshet.

It was a day in April and the rains had been almost steady for a week when the sun came out soft and warm and Miss Williams' aunt said to her:

"You have been moping around the house so long that it will do you good to get out. Why don't you go a-fishing? You have lines and poles and can dig your own bait. It is an ideal day for fishing. If James should come over I will tell him where you have gone, and he will join you."

Less than an hour later the girl was seeking to lure the big fish of the stream to swallow her bait. She fished from the bank for awhile, being a little frightened by the high waters which rushed on to the dam, but after

half an hour's patient work without getting so much as a nibble she threw down her pole and decided to take a row.

The river was bringing down logs and brushwood, and it was a half-sunken log which brought about the accident. The boat struck it with such a shock that it nearly upset, and it was during this excitement that both oars went overboard and were lost. It was in midstream, and what was the girl to do? There was nothing but to scream for help, and for a time her screams seemed useless. Then James Brice came running. There was no other boat, and for a moment he had no hope of rescue. Then, sure that the girl must float down and over the dam, he threw off coat and vest, pulled off his boots and plunged in to swim to her boat. He did not notice that the oars were gone, but thought her strength had given out.

He reached the boat to hear her say: "You idiot, you! Why didn't you run along the bank until you found an empty boat? Now we shall both go over the dam!"

James did not notice that she was speaking as plainly as anybody could, nor did she notice the improvement in his pronunciation as he replied:

"I thought you still had the oars. Well, we'll have to go over together, and there may be one chance in ten for us. Let us keep as cool as we can. The men at the sawmill will put out a boat below the dam."

There were five minutes more before the boat reached the dam. Clinging to the side of the boat, James looked into her eyes, and Bessie returned his look. Not another word was spoken. With a rush the boat went over the dam, and those who were looking on from the shore never expected it to reappear except in fragments. But Providence willed it otherwise. It was partly smashed when it came to the surface again, and beside it floated two human figures, to be rescued five minutes later. They had come safely through the peril and had received the shock the doctors had talked about and they had hoped for. It was two days before they met again, and then the young man said:

"Bessie, why did you call me an idiot?"

"Because you are one," she replied. "You ought to have known the oars were gone."

"You don't stammer any more," he said.

"Nor you."

Nor did they. The shock had shocked the shock. In two weeks they had entirely recovered from their impediment of speech and were talking of—what? Well, there is generally an engagement before marriage, you know.

HEALTH TALKS

BY WILLIAM BRADY, M.D.

THE MODERATE DRINKER.

Several weeks ago we so far forgot our good manners as to explode about a moderate drinker whose advice had sent a pitiful appeal for help to this department. Yes we spoke very disparagingly about the moderate drinker—so much so that the editors found a dash necessary between the letters d and n in our explosion.

Now some of our good friends are—or were—moderate drinkers. No, we mean they were our good friends; most of them still continue to shorten their allotment of years moderately. So the only apparent result of the explosion was a shower of protests. Out of the shower one letter, from a school principal, is worth quoting:

"I was brought up in a home where liquor was always on the sideboard for any member of the family. I never knew of any of us taking a drink to forget it. I know my dear sir, that alcohol is too often a curse and often leads to sexual excesses and so on. But I think your statement is too sweeping and when you place the whole array of moderate drinkers in the class of selfish cowards who are prone to try to evade the trials and troubles of life and their just responsibilities. However, let us shake hands. Perhaps we have different interpretations of the moderate drinker. I am glad to have made your acquaintance, if only by correspondence."

A good many other letters protested in the same logical way. This one is sort of a composite of them all. We therefore wish to revise our previous opinion. Now we say:

D—the moderate drinker, anyway. He is neither drunk nor sober, but just indifferent—and the most logical cuss in the world. For he admits that alcohol is a treacherous agent, yet he drinks it. He knows that it too often is a curse and often leads to immorality and the disease essentially associated with sexual immorality, yet he drinks it. Now, what sort of logic can lead a man to drink an unnecessary, luxurious, expensive beverage which he knows may do irreparable harm, not only to himself but to his innocent wife and children?

We'll tell you just what sort of a logic it is: the drinker is hypnotized with egotism. He imagines himself above the common rabble, superior to temptations capable of extraordinary self-control. The alcohol adds just a little to his self-esteem. It makes him blind to his folly. It permits him to feel very important. You know how a man behaves, what things he will do when he takes a drink or two to "nerve" himself up. He is a brave fellow indeed when alcohol puts his self-command asleep. You can't make him realize that he isn't stronger every way—even when you man-handle him, though you wouldn't dare to tackle him when he hadn't had a drink.

Mr. Principal, you're a sermon. Not even the moderate drinker's favorite analogy—smoking—can rescue you from your sorry predicament. Your hand trembles as you write, and you explain that it isn't alcohol but work,

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Sober Second Thought.

Question—The dearest woman in the world with one exception, just read the foregoing outbreak. She is—well, she's a W. C. T. U. graduate. "Why Willie," she observes, "look at Col. XYZ—he is always half full, yet kinder, more thoughtful husband and parent never lived!"